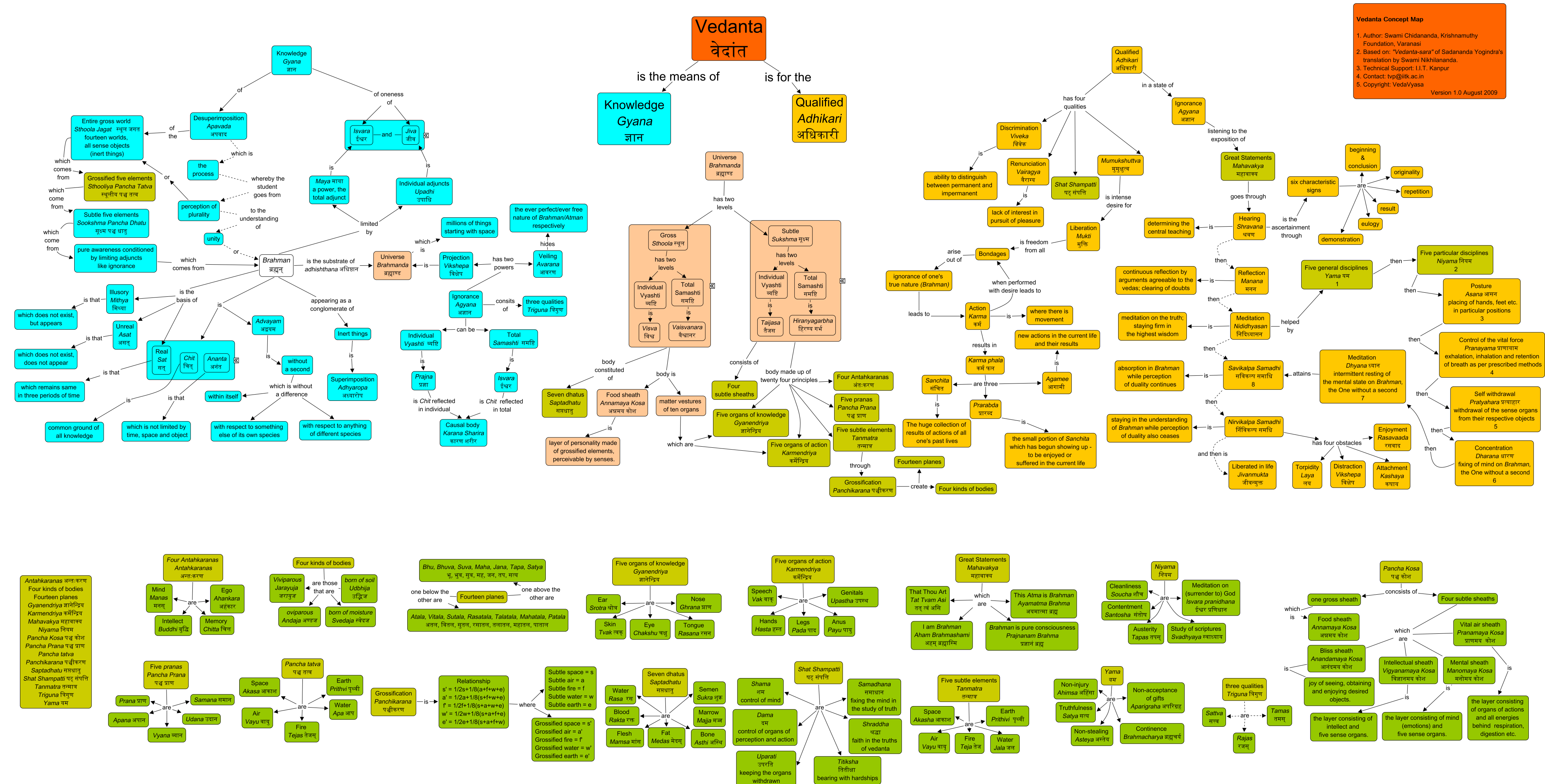


Vedanta
वेदांत
is the means of
is for the
Knowledge
Gyana
ज्ञान
Qualified
Adhikari
अधिकारी
Vedanta Concept Map
1. Author: Swami Chidananda, Krishnamuthy Foundation, Varanasi
2. Based on: "Vedanta-sara" of Sadananda Yogindra's translation by Swami Nikhilananda.
3. Technical Support: I.I.T. Kanpur
4. Contact: tvp@iitk.ac.in
5. Copyright: VedaVyasa
Version 1.0 August 2009
Knowledge Gyana ज्ञान
of
of oneness of
Desuperimposition Apavada अपवाद
Entire gross world Sthoola Jagat स्थूल जगत fourteen worlds, all sense objects (inert things)
Isvara ईश्वर
and
Jiva जीव
which is
the process
whereby the student goes from
perception of plurality
to the understanding of
unity
Grossified five elements Sthooliya Pancha Tatva
Subtle five elements Sookshma Pancha Dhatu
pure awareness conditioned by limiting adjuncts like ignorance
which comes from
Maya माया a power, the total adjunct
Individual adjuncts Upadhi उपाधि
limited by
Brahman ब्रह्मन्
is the substrate of adhishthana अधिष्ठान
Universe Brahmanda ब्रह्माण्ड
Projection Vikshepa विक्षेप
has two powers
Veiling Avarana आवरण
hides
the ever perfect/ever free nature of Brahman/Atman respectively
millions of things starting with space
which is
Ignorance Agyana अज्ञान
consits of
three qualities Triguna त्रिगुण
can be
Individual Vyashti व्यष्टि
Total Samashti समष्टि
Prajna प्राज्ञ
Isvara ईश्वर
is Chit reflected in individual
is Chit reflected in total
Causal body Karana Sharira कारण शरीर
is the basis of
Illusory Mithya मिथ्या
is that
which does not exist, but appears
Unreal Asat असत्
which does not exist, does not appear
Real Sat सत्
Chit चित्
Ananta अनंत
which remains same in three periods of time
common ground of all knowledge
which is not limited by time, space and object
Advayam अद्वयम्
without a second
which is without a difference
within itself
with respect to something else of its own species
with respect to anything of different species
appearing as a conglomerate of
Inert things
Superimposition Adhyaropa अध्यारोप
Universe Brahmanda ब्रह्माण्ड
has two levels
Gross Sthoola स्थूल
Subtle Sukshma सूक्ष्म
Individual Vyashti व्यष्टि
Total Samashti समष्टि
Visva विश्व
Vaisvanara वैश्वानर
Taijasa तैजस
Hiranyagarbha हिरण्य गर्भ
body constituted of
body is
Seven dhatus Saptadhatu सप्तधातु
Food sheath Annamaya Kosa अन्नमय कोश
matter vestures of ten organs
layer of personality made of grossified elements, perceivable by senses.
which are
consists of
Four subtle sheaths
body made up of twenty four principles
Four Antahkaranas अंतःकरण
Five pranas Pancha Prana पञ्च प्राण
Five organs of knowledge Gyanendriya ज्ञानेन्द्रिय
Five subtle elements Tanmatra तन्मात्र
Five organs of action Karmendriya कर्मेन्द्रिय
through
Fourteen planes
Grossification Panchikarana पञ्चीकरण
create
Four kinds of bodies
Qualified Adhikari अधिकारी
has four qualities
in a state of
Discrimination Viveka विवेक
ability to distinguish between permanent and impermanent
Renunciation Vairagya वैराग्य
lack of interest in pursuit of pleasure
Shat Shampatti षट् संपत्ति
Mumukshutva मुमुक्षुत्व
is intense desire for
Liberation Mukti मुक्ति
is freedom from all
Bondages
arise out of
ignorance of one's true nature (Brahman)
when performed with desire leads to
leads to
Action Karma कर्म
where there is movement
new actions in the current life and their results
results in
Karma phala कर्म फल
are three
Sanchita संचित
The huge collection of results of actions of all one's past lives
Prarabda प्रारब्ध
the small portion of Sanchita which has begun showing up - to be enjoyed or suffered in the current life
Agamee आगामी
Ignorance Agyana अज्ञान
listening to the exposition of
Great Statements Mahavakya महावाक्य
goes through
Hearing Shravana श्रवण
is the ascertainment through
six characteristic signs
beginning & conclusion
originality
repetition
result
eulogy
demonstration
determining the central teaching
then
Reflection Manana मनन
continuous reflection by arguments agreeable to the vedas; clearing of doubts
Meditation Nididhyasan निदिध्यासन
meditation on the truth; staying firm in the highest wisdom
helped by
Five general disciplines Yama यम 1
Five particular disciplines Niyama नियम 2
Posture Asana आसन placing of hands, feet etc. in particular positions 3
Control of the vital force Pranayama प्राणायाम exhalation, inhalation and retention of breath as per prescribed methods 4
Self withdrawal Pratyahara प्रत्याहार withdrawal of the sense organs from their respective objects 5
Concentration Dharana धारणा fixing of mind on Brahman, the One without a second 6
Meditation Dhyana ध्यान intermittent resting of the mental state on Brahman, the One without a second 7
attains
Savikalpa Samadhi सविकल्प समाधि 8
absorption in Brahman while perception of duality continues
Nirvikalpa Samadhi निर्विकल्प समाधि
staying in the understanding of Brahman while perception of duality also ceases
has four obstacles
Enjoyment Rasavaada रसवाद
Torpidity Laya लय
Distraction Vikshepa विक्षेप
Attachment Kashaya कषाय
and then is
Liberated in life Jivanmukta जीवन्मुक्त
Antahkaranas अन्तःकरण
Four kinds of bodies
Fourteen planes
Gyanendriya ज्ञानेन्द्रिय
Karmendriya कर्मेन्द्रिय
Mahavakya महावाक्य
Niyama नियम
Pancha Kosa पञ्च कोश
Pancha Prana पञ्च प्राण
Pancha tatva
Panchikarana पञ्चीकरण
Saptadhatu सप्तधातु
Shat Shampatti षट् संपत्ति
Tanmatra तन्मात्र
Triguna त्रिगुण
Yama यम
Four Antahkaranas Antahkaranas अन्तःकरण
Mind Manas मनस्
Ego Ahankara अहंकार
Intellect Buddhi बुद्धि
Memory Chitta चित्त
Four kinds of bodies
Viviparous Jarayuja जरायुज
born of soil Udbhija उद्भिज
are those that are
oviparous Andaja अण्डज
born of moisture Svedaja स्वेदज
Bhu, Bhuva, Suva, Maha, Jana, Tapa, Satya
one below the other are
Fourteen planes
one above the other are
Atala, Vitala, Sutala, Rasatala, Talatala, Mahatala, Patala
Five organs of knowledge Gyanendriya ज्ञानेन्द्रिय
Ear Srotra श्रोत्र
Nose Ghrana घ्राण
Skin Tvak त्वक्
Eye Chakshu चक्षु
Tongue Rasana रसना
Five organs of action Karmendriya कर्मेन्द्रिय
Speech Vak वाक्
Genitals Upastha उपस्थ
Hands Hasta हस्त
Legs Pada पाद
Anus Payu पायु
Great Statements Mahavakya महावाक्य
That Thou Art Tat Tvam Asi तत् त्वं असि
This Atma is Brahman Ayamatma Brahma अयमात्मा ब्रह्म
I am Brahman Aham Brahmasmi अहम् ब्रह्मास्मि
Brahman is pure consciousness Prajnanam Brahma प्रज्ञानं ब्रह्म
Niyama नियम
Cleanliness Soucha शौच
Meditation on (surrender to) God Isvara pranidhana ईश्वर प्रणिधान
Contentment Santosha संतोष
Austerity Tapas तपस्
Study of scriptures Svadhyaya स्वाध्याय
Pancha Kosa पञ्च कोश
one gross sheath
concsists of
Four subtle sheaths
Food sheath Annamaya Kosa अन्नमय कोश
Vital air sheath Pranamaya Kosa प्राणमय कोश
Bliss sheath Anandamaya Kosa आनंदमय कोश
Intellectual sheath Vigyanamaya Kosa विज्ञानमय कोश
Mental sheath Manomaya Kosa मनोमय कोश
joy of seeing, obtaining and enjoying desired objects.
the layer consisting of intellect and five sense organs.
the layer consisting of mind (emotions) and five sense organs.
the layer consisting of organs of actions and all energies behind respiration, digestion etc.
Five pranas Pancha Prana पञ्च प्राण
Prana प्राण
Samana समान
Apana अपान
Udana उदान
Vyana व्यान
Pancha tatva पञ्च तत्व
Space Akasa आकाश
Earth Prithvi पृथ्वी
Air Vayu वायु
Water Apa आप
Fire Tejas तेजस्
Grossification Panchikarana पञ्चीकरण
Relationship
s' = 1/2s+1/8(a+f+w+e)
a' = 1/2a+1/8(s+f+w+e)
f' = 1/2f+1/8(s+a+w+e)
w' = 1/2w+1/8(s+a+f+e)
e' = 1/2e+1/8(s+a+f+w)
where
Subtle space = s
Subtle air = a
Subtle fire = f
Subtle water = w
Subtle earth = e
Grossified space = s'
Grossified air = a'
Grossified fire = f'
Grossified water = w'
Grossified earth = e'
Seven dhatus Saptadhatu सप्तधातु
Water Rasa रस
Semen Sukra शुक्र
Blood Rakta रक्त
Marrow Majja मज्जा
Flesh Mamsa मांस
Fat Medas मेदस्
Bone Asthi अस्थि
Shat Shampatti षट् संपत्ति
Shama शम control of mind
Samadhana समाधान fixing the mind in the study of truth
Dama दम control of organs of perception and action
Shraddha श्रद्धा faith in the truths of vedanta
Uparati उपरति keeping the organs withdrawn
Titiksha तितिक्षा bearing with hardships
Five subtle elements Tanmatra तन्मात्र
Space Akasha आकाश
Earth Prithivi पृथ्वी
Air Vayu वायु
Fire Teja तेज
Water Jala जल
Yama यम
Non-injury Ahimsa अहिंसा
Non-acceptance of gifts Aparigraha अपरिग्रह
Truthfulness Satya सत्य
Non-stealing Asteya अस्तेय
Continence Brahmacharya ब्रह्मचर्य
three qualities Triguna त्रिगुण
Sattva सत्त्व
Tamas तमस्
Rajas रजस्